

FORT LARAMIE.

AN OLD FRONTIER POST—THE MASSACRE BY THE SIOUX.

Fort Laramie is beautifully located, ninety-six miles north of Cheyenne, on the North Platte River, and at the mouth of the Laramie. It lies between ranges of hills with the Rocky Mountains in sight, with snowy peaks that present to the traveller at first sight a beautiful picture. The military post, or the spot where the post now stands, was first occupied by a fur trading company, from whom it passed, in 1834, into the hands of John Jacob Astor.

During the year 1849, when the California gold fever was at its height and the great army of gold-seekers made their way slowly and by many months of difficult and weary travel, the government built quarters here for troops and established a permanent military post. We follow this old stage and emigrant trail sixty-five miles west reach the La Prele Creek, where Slade, of whom Mark Twain tells so much, ran his course of successful crime. Near this point occurred the Grattan massacre, the first of that series which has made this region historic.

IN 1851 A TREATY WAS MADE

between the government and the Sioux Indians, one of the stipulations being that the supplies for the latter were to be delivered yearly at Fort Laramie. In July, 1854, Indians to the number of several thousand had gathered to receive their supplies, but, owing to the fact that the goods could not be gotten here for three or four weeks later than usual, the Indians began to show sign of impatience. I will let Sergt. Snyder, who figured so prominently at this time in saving a further massacre of probably the entire garrison tell the story as he related it to us:

"One day in August an ox was missed from a Mormon emigrant train lying in camp near by. Some of the Mormons called upon the commanding officer at Fort Laramie, Lieut. Fleming, and made complaint to the effect that the Indians had killed an ox belonging to them. Lieut. Grattan and thirty men and one field piece was ordered to call upon the Indians and demand of them the bucks who had killed the ox. Lieut. Grattan was met by

THE CHIEF MATTOIOWAH,

an Indian who was held in high estimation by the militia. The Lieutenant was informed that they knew the young warriors who had committed the crime, but that they would not be surrendered, and that the ox was an old and crippled one, but that they would give in payment for it two ponies to make good the loss to the Mormons. Grattan replied that unless the warriors were turned over to him he would attack the camp. Mattoiowah replied, "Very well, there are many of my warriors here, and I desire you to let them alone," and turned to walk away when the young lieutenant fired upon the chief. And in less than five minutes these was not a soldier left to tell the story. All were instantly massacred. The news was carried to the camp by some fur traders. The few troops within the post were ordered inside the stockade the laundresses were also gathered in and when the gates were closed Lieut. Fleming found that his little party did not number all told over

twenty-five. Soon after they were inside the stockade the Indians could be seen circling round the post. The commander at once proposed a surrender, but there was one braver than he,

ORDNANCE SERGEANT SNYDER,

Who said, "No, we will not give up the post." He then in a manner took command; and by him each person was given a gun, laundresses included, and they held the fort without much trouble. But, now the soldiers who were massacred must be buried. Four days had elapsed, and their bloated bodies were exposed to the hot August sun. The little party within the stockade raised a purse, and gave it to the fur traders, who went to the scene of the massacre and placed the bodies of officer and men under a thin covering of earth. But a greater obstacle was yet to be surmounted. The supplies which the little party within the post had were very limited, and as it was considered worse than folly to go outside the stockade, they must act at once.

SO ANOTHER PURSE

Of \$100 was raised—all the money they had—and given to a messenger to carry the news to Fort Leavenworth, Ca., to ask for reinforcements and supplies. The messenger started on horseback. Then came an awful suspense. All they could do was to wait and trust. Three long months had passed when one day the cloud was lifted, and they saw reinforcements and supplies coming over the hills. Had they not arrived the garrison would have probably perished as they were almost completely exhausted from want of sleep and hunger.

Fort Laramie is now built of good frame and concrete buildings.

A remarkable woman, Mrs. Ermimic A. Smith President of the Daughters of Æsthetics, died in Jersey City on Wednesday last. An important portion of her life was spent among the Indians of New York State, the result being that she compiled for the Smithsonian Institute a dictionary of phrases in the Iroquois language, which was just on point of completion at the time of her death. She also compiled a dictionary of the Tuscarora and Mohawk languages. Mrs. Smith was the first woman ever elected a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences. She was a Fellow of the Association for the Advancement of Sciences, and at the last meeting at Ann Arbor, Mich., she acted as Secretary of the Anthropological Society. Besides being attached to these, Mrs. Smith was a member of the English Anthropological Society, to which she was elected unanimously, and was one of the leaders for Sorosis, being chairman for a number of years. The Indians among whom she lived gave her the name of Ka-tei-tic-Kcoast, which means Beautiful Flower.

THE MOHAWK INSTITUTION.

(INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND NORMAL SCHOOL,) BRANTFORD, ONT.

This institution will close on Saturday, July 10th 1886. Parents are required to take away their children between the hours of 10 a. m. and

noon.

Money for railway tickets to be forwarded to the Superintendent before the 6th of July.

The institution will re-open on Saturday, Sept. 4th, 1886.

Thirty boys and thirty girls are admitted from the Tuscorora Reserve, and fifteen boys and fifteen girls from any Indian reserve in the Dominion.

Pupils are boarded, educated and clothed free of charge. Those who are fitted, if desirous, may be apprenticed to various trades or be trained for school teachers.

Ten deserving pupils are maintained at the Collegiate, Brantford, to obtain second and third-class Provincial Certificates.

Candidates for admission must be between the ages of 11 and 17 years and able to read in the third reader and work the simple rules in arithmetic.

Applications, stating age and qualifications, must be addressed to the Rev. Robt. Ashton, Superintendent, box 18, Brantford, before August 20th.

N. B.—Pupils whose names are upon the register of the Institution must return on the day the school opens or NOT AT ALL.

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THE MARKET REPORTS.

FISH MARKET.

Reported by J. Keckie, Toronto.

No. 1 L. S. Salmon Trout, in hf. bbls. \$3.35; qr. bbls. \$1.85; kitts, \$1.00. No. 1 L. S. White Fish, in hf. bbls., \$5.00; qr. bbls., \$2.65; kitts, \$1.50. No. 1 L. H. Round Herring, in hf. bbls., \$2.50; qr. bbls., \$1.40; kitts, 75 cts. No. 1 L. H. Split Herring, in hf. bbls., \$3.00; qr. bbls., \$1.70; kitts, 90 cts. No. 1 Labrador Herrings in bbls., \$4.00. No. 1 Cod Fish, in quintals, \$4.00.

All fish are inspected before shipping.

FUR MARKET.

Reported by C. N. Basteda, & Co., Toronto.

Beaver, per lb., \$2.00 to \$3.00. Bear, 7 lb., \$2.00 to \$15.00. Bear Cub, \$1.00 to \$6.00. Wild Cat, 50c. to 75c. Fox, Red, 50c. to 75c. Fox, Cross, \$2.50 to 3.50. Fisher, \$4.00 to \$7.00. Lynx, \$2.00 to \$3.50. Martin, 50c. to \$1.50. Mink, 10c. to 50c. Muskrat, 7c. to 10c. Muskrat, kitts, 3c. to 4c. Otter, \$3.00 to \$9.00. Raccoon, 10c. to 70c. Skunk, 10c. to 90c. Wolf, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Deer Skin, 15c. to 20c.

[Prompt returns for all furs shipped to us. Reference Central Bank, Toronto.]

GAME MARKET.

Reported by Dixon & Morton, Hamilton.

Partridge, 40 to 45cts. per Brace; Quail, 20c; Ducks, 30c; Red Heads, 40c; Gray Heads, 45c; Canvas Ducks, 50; Mallards, 35c; Teal, 20c; Wood Duck, 20c; Snipe, 15; Plover, 15c; Woodcock, 50c; Cock of the Wood, 40c; Game Pigeon, 15c; Wild Pigeon, 13c; Prairie Chicken, 80c; Sage Hens, 70c; Deer, 3 1/2 to 5cts. per lb; Moose Deer, 5c; Beaver without skin, 4 1/2 to 6c; Rabbits, 20 to 25cts. per Brace; Hares, 25 to 30c.